DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 067 457 VT 016 521

TITLE	Major Programs, 1971. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
INSTITUTION	Bureau of Labor Statistics (DOL), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	71
NOTE	54p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	Economic Change; Economic Factors; *Federal Programs; *Government Publications; *Labor Economics; *Labor Force; *Program Descriptions; Tables (Data)

ABSTRACT

The scope of current major programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is presented in concentrated form. Selected characteristics of more than 50 programs, grouped into related subject-matter areas, are given in compact tabular format. The frequency with which data are made available, the principal publications in which they appear, and some of the chief uses of the data are shown. A brief narrative accompanies each of these subject-matter groupings: (1) manpower and employment, (2) prices and living conditions, (3) wages and industrial relations, (4) productivity and technology, (5) occupational safety and health, (6) foreign labor conditions, (7) economic growth, and (8) economic studies. State and area data available from these major programs are included, as well as an index. (AG)

ED 067457

MAJOR PROGRAMS 1971 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

1

ED 067457

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

MAJOR PROGRAMS 1971 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

1971

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
J. D. Hodgson, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Geoffrey H. Moore, Commissioner

Preface

The Bureau of Labor Statistics analyzes and publishes data in a wide range of social and economic fields. In the preparation of these, a variety of sources of data, techniques of collection and compilation, and types of publications are used.

Major Programs 1971, prepared by the Bureau's Office of Publications, presents in highly concentrated form, the scope of the principal programs in which the BLS is currently engaged. Selected major characteristics of more than 50 programs, grouped into related subject-matter areas, are presented in compact tabular format. The frequency with which data are made available, the principal publications in which they appear, and some of the principal uses of the data are shown. A brief narrative accompanies each major subject-matter grouping.

The diversified activities of the Bureau result in much basic information that cannot be catalogued in a publication of this general nature. The Washington and regional offices of the Bureau will gladly answer inquiries about the nature and scope of information available to meet specific needs.

Information on ways to obtain publications and other materials is given on page vi.

The materials for this publication were assembled in the Office of Publications under the direction of Tommy C. Ishee, Chief, Division of Special Publications.

Contents

	Page
Availability of information	VII
Selected basic publications	VII
Publication lists	VII
General publications	VII
Major periodicals	VIII
Selected special publications	IX
Major BLS programs: A summary of their characteristics:	
A. Manpower and employment—narrative	1
Labor force, employment, and unemployment	2
Industry employment statistics	2
Occupational employment statistics	4
Publications	8
B. Prices and living conditions—narrative	9
Consumer prices and indexes	10
Industrial prices and price indexes	10
Price and index number research	12
Family budgets	12
Consumer expenditure surveys	12
Publications	16
C. Wages and industrial relations—narrative	17
Wage studies	18
Compensation studies	20
Wage trend studies	20
Industrial relations studies	20
Publications	24
D. Productivity and technology—narrative	25
Private economy and sector productivity measurement	26
Industry productivity measurement	26
Labor requirements studies	26
Technological studies	26
International labor comparisons	28
Publications	30
E. Occupational safety and health—narrative	31
Injury statistics	32
Publications	34
F. General economic and international studies	35
Foreign labor conditions—narrative	35
Foreign area labor research	36
Publications	38
Economic growth—narrative	35
Economic growth studies	36
Publications	38
Economic studies—narrative	35
Economic studies	36
Publications	38
State and area data available from major BLS programs	39
Index	46

1/ v1

Availability of Information

In general, the Bureau of Labor Statistics makes available, not only its completed reports and analyses, but also basic statistical data and tabulations developed during its work. Most of these data appear in a variety of publications; they range from press releases to complilations of statistical data and analytical reports.

Much of the ongoing statistical and analytical work of the Bureau appears in regular periodical publications. Major studies, usually summarized in the *Monthly Labor Review,* are published as BLS *Bulletins* or *Reports.* A selected list of publications appears at the end of the program presentation for each major program area. The information contained in general publications and the *Monthly Labor Review* comes from various offices, and therefore, will not be listed under each individual program. Selected Basic publications are listed below. BLS regional offices issue additional reports and releases, usually presenting locality or regional detail. New information available for general use often is described in the "Federal Statistical Reporter."

Publications distributed *free* are available from the Bureau's Washington and regional offices. Addresses of these offices appear on the inside back cover. *Priced* publications may be purchased from the Bureau's regional offices or from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., 20402.

Copies of published BLS data on punch cards or magnetic tape (machine readable) can be made available to users, usually for a fee equal to the cost of processing and transcription. Under certain circumstances, unpublished data may be released. Requests for magnetic tapes, color slides, or unpublished data should be written and addressed to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Selected Basic Publications

Publication List	*Price*	*Frequency of issue*
Announcements of Publications for Sale	Free	Irregularly
Publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics	Free	Semiannually
Check List—Free Publications (Mailing lists for BLS publications)	Free	Irregularly
Publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1886–1967 (Bulletin 1567)	$ 1.00	Irregularly
General Publications		
BLS Handbook of Labor Statistics 1970 (Bulletin 1666). Compilation of historical series which bear on labor economics and labor institutions. Coverage includes material from BLS, other offices of the Department of Labor, other government departments, and foreign governments.	$ 3.50	Annually
BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies (Bulletin 1458). Description of each major BLS program: Background and description of survey; data sources and collection methods; sampling and estimating procedures; analysis and presentation; uses and limitations. Brief detailed description of BLS technique for adjustment of monthly data for seasonal factors given in appendix A.	$ 1.50	Irregularly
The BLS Seasonal Factor Method (1966). Description of strategy and rationale of the BLS method for adjustment of monthly data for seasonal factors; application of seasonal factor method by electronic computer.	Free	Irregularly
Brief History of the American Labor Movement (Bulletin 1000) 1970 edition	$ 1.00	Irregularly

Major Periodicals

	Price	*Frequency of issue*
The Consumer Price Index Summary of monthly changes in consumer price index—U.S., city average and selected areas—for goods and services usually bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers. Data given by commodity groups and for certain food items.	Free	Monthly
Current Wage Developments A listing of changes in wages and related benefits in major collective bargaining situations; also, in some nonunion and smaller union situations.	(1)	Monthly
Employment and Earnings Contains monthly series on the labor force, employment, unemployment, hours and earnings, labor turnover, and job vacancies. Statistics compiled from three major sources: Household interviews, payroll reports from employers, and administrative statistics of unemployment insurance systems.	$10.00 12.50	Monthly Foreign
Labor Developments Abroad Contains articles and summaries of developments in foreign labor, bibliographies, and statistical data on labor force, wages, hours, prices, work stoppages, etc., for selected countries.	$ 2.75 3.50	Monthly Foreign
Monthly Labor Review Contains articles on all facets of the labor field, related economic and social issues, summaries of major BLS studies, Special Labor Force Reports, and a number of regular features: The Labor Month in Review; Foreign Labor Briefs; Significant Decisions in Labor Cases; Major Agreements Expiring Next Month; Developments in Industrial Relations; Book Reviews and Notes; Current Labor Statistics.	$ 9.00 11.25	Monthly Foreign
Occupational Outlook Quarterly Contains articles on developments affecting employment, summaries of new studies. Supplements *Occupational Outlook Handbook* with current information.	$ 1.50 2.00	Quarterly Foreign
Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes Summary of monthly changes in industrial price indexes. Includes individual commodity detail for Wholesale Price Indexes and Industry-Sector Price Indexes.	Free	Monthly

Selected Special Publications

The Anatomy of Inflation (Report 373)	Free	Irregularly
Cyclical Behavior of Prices (Report 384)	Free	Irregularly
Youth Unemployment and Minimum Wages (Bulletin 1657)	$ 1.50	Irregularly

[1] The Bureau anticipates beginning July 1971 periodical will be placed on sale.

Selected Special Publications

	Price	*Frequency of issue*
Prices, Escalation, and Economic Stability	.40	Irregularly
Postwar Trends in Labor Compensation	.40	Irregularly
Productivity Analysis in Manufacturing Plants, Staff Paper 3	.50	Irregularly
A Micro Model of Labor Supply, Staff Paper 4	1.00	Irregularly

Major Programs of the BLS: A Summary of Their Characteristics

A. Manpower and Employment

The Bureau collects, analyzes, and publishes data on the labor force, employment and unemployment; hours and earnings; job vacancies and labor turnover; employment by occupation; and projections of occupational and industrial manpower requirements.

Two major surveys, the current population survey and the establishment survey, provide monthly data for the Bureau's employment, hours, and earnings data. Supplementary surveys furnish data for special reports on labor force behavior of selected groups.

For the current population survey, respondents in households are interviewed to obtain information about employment, unemployment, and labor force participation of each member of the household 16 years of age and over. The survey provides the only data covering the population of working-age persons to identify those who are working, looking for work, or not in the labor force. Detailed information for persons not in the labor force (including their previous work history, present desire for work, future job-seeking intentions, and detailed reasons for nonparticipation) and monthly data about reasons people are unemployed are collected. Data on employment are published annually, for 10 large States, 4 regions, 9 subregions; 20 of the largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and 14 of their central cities.

A special household survey, the Urban Employment Survey (UES) was conducted between July 1968 and June 1970. It was designed to study employment-related problems in slum areas of six large cities—Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, and New York.

Establishment survey data are collected from payroll records of over 150,000 employers through a cooperative Federal-State program, and provide (1) current monthly information on wage and salary employment, hours, and earnings in nonagricultural establishments, and (2) job vacancies and labor turnover in manufacturing, by industry and geographic location. Historical volumes are compiled annually for the United States and for States and areas.

Mail surveys of employment, including scientific and technical occupations, are conducted in nonagricultural industries. Data from surveys are used along with other data to update occupational composition patterns of industries in the industry-occupational matrix. Information on future occupational and industrial manpower requirements and resources is published biennially in the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*. The *Occupational Outlook Quarterly* furnishes additional information to those who help young people choose a vocation and keep abreast of new developments in education and training programs.

The Bureau also prepares special studies about the changing industrial structure and occupational composition of American industries. Other special studies provide more technical information and project quantitative manpower requirements and resources in specific occupations. State and local manpower requirements are developed within the context of national manpower projections.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
1. LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT		
Current labor force analysis.	Employment status of noninstitutional population 16 years and over by age, sex, and color. Employed persons by occupation, major industry group, class of worker, and full- or part-time status. Hours worked by employed persons. Unemployed persons by class of worker, occupation and industry of last job, duration of unemployment, and reasons for unemployment. Employment status of the noninstitutional population according to residence in metropolitan or nonmetropolitan areas. Employment status of persons living in poverty neighborhoods and in other urban neighborhoods of 100 largest metropolitan areas. Employment status of persons living in 20 largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and 10 largest States and regions.	Noninstitutional population 16 years and older. (Basic employment data available also for 14 and 15 year olds.)
Urban employment survey.	Economic and social characteristics of persons living in the poor neighborhoods of large cities. Labor force and employment status of the noninstitutional population by age, race, ethnic group, and sex. Work experience and family income during the previous 12 months; weekly earnings; sources of income; modes of transportation to work; methods of looking for work; types of job training; occupation of longest job held, first job held after leaving school, and current occupation; and multiple jobholding. Marital and family relationships; housing and related costs; residential mobility; military experience; educational attainment; reasons for not looking for work of those not in labor force; attitudes toward work and life; and perception of discrimination.	Noninstitutional population 16 years old and over in households of the poor neighborhoods of large cities (Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, and New York). Areas are generally those in the Concentrated Employment Program.
Labor force studies.	Selected characteristics of labor force such as marital and family relationships, school enrollment, educational attainment, work experience during the year, multiple jobholders, and employment of recent high school graduates, generally classified by age, sex, color, industry, occupation, and hours of work. Long-range projections of labor force by age, sex, color, educational attainment, and State.	Selected social, demographic, and economic characteristics of the labor force.
2. INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS		
Employment in nonagricultural establishments.	Total employment and indexes in major nonagricultural industries, 1919— Total employment in 417 industries. Production or nonsupervisory workers in major private nonagricultural industries. Women employees in 402 industries. Selected employment series, seasonally adjusted. Historical summary, annually. State and area: Total employment by major industry division for each State and 211 areas. Annual averages in greater detail.	Payroll employment in nonagricultural industries. (Significant omissions—Self-employed, domestics, agricultural workers, unpaid family workers.)

and Employment—Continued

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Sample of 50,000 households; data collected by personal interview.	Monthly; week including the 12th day.	*The Employment Situation*—monthly press release, about 3 weeks after ref. period. *Employment and Earnings*—monthly. Statistical summary, 5 weeks after ref. period.	Overall economic indicator. Most comprehensive measure of national employment and unemployment. Primary source on employment status and personal characteristics of the labor force. Measure of potential labor supply.
Samples of 3,500 households in each of the areas; data collected by personal interview.	Cumulation of 52 weekly surveys for annual averages.	*Urban Employment Surveys* reports and articles, which have been released by BLS regional offices as well as the national office, will continue through 1971.	Measurement of economic and social conditions in these areas. Provide data to program planners to pinpoint the problems of residents of poor neighborhoods in large cities.
Based on supplementary questions added to schedule used each month for the labor force survey. (Sample of 50,000 households; data collected by personal inteview.)	Week including the 12th of selected month.	Labor Force Studies, 8–12 months after ref. week. About 10 a year. *Special Labor Force Reports*, 5 to 6 repeated annually; others irregularly.	Primary source on special aspects of labor force; used in studying factors in changing labor force participation of various population groups, such as older persons, students, and married women.
Sample of 163,000 employer units covering 45 percent of total employment. Mail survey.	Monthly; pay period including the 12th day of the month.	*The Employment Situation*—monthly press release, about 3 weeks after ref. period. *Employment and Earnings*—monthly statistical summary; detailed report; national data, 5 weeks after ref. per.; State and area data, 9 weeks. *Employment and Earnings for the United States and for States and Areas*. Annual bulletins. Machine readable data.	Economic indicator. Mobilization and manpower planning. Marketing studies. Plant location planning.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
2. INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS—Continued		
Hours and earnings.	Gross hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers in private nonagricultural industries, 1947— Gross hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers in 369 industries; overtime hours in 150 manufacturing industries. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payrolls in selected industries. Hourly earnings, excluding overtime, in major manufacturing industries. Spendable weekly earnings, current and adjusted for price changes, for major industry groups. Hours seasonally adjusted, selected industries. Historical summary, annually. State and area: Gross hours and earnings in manufacturing industries for each State and 185 areas. Annual averages in greater detail.	Production workers in mining and manufacturing, construction workers in contract construction, and nonsupervisory workers in nonmanufacturing industries.
Job openings-labor turnover statistics.	Labor turnover rates in 215 manufacturing industries; 7 mining and communication series. Seasonally adjusted labor turnover series for manufacturing for United States. Historical summary, annually. State and area: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for 37 States and 91 areas.	Manufacturing, mining, and communication industries. Base for rate calculation includes both production and supervisory employees.
	Job openings data for 12 manufacturing series.	All wage and salary workers in manufacturing industries.
	State and area: Job openings for 8 States and 50 areas.	All wage and salary workers; industrial coverage and availability of occupational data vary among areas.
3. OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS		
Occupational employment statistics.	Statistics on employment by occupation including scientific and technical occupations for the U.S. and some States and areas.	Industrial establishments in nonagricultural activities.

Employment—Continued

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Sample of 125,000 employer units. Mail survey.	Monthly; pay period including the 12th of the month.	*The Employment Situation*—monthly press release. *Employment and Earnings*—monthly statistical summary and detailed report. *Employment and Earnings for the United States* and *for States and Areas*, annual bulletins. *Net Spendable Earnings*—Press release, about 25th of month after ref. per. Machine readable data.	Economic indicator. Plant location planning. Wage negotiations. Adjustment of labor costs in escalator clauses of long-term contracts.
Sample of 39,000 employer units. Mail survey.	Each calendar month.	*Factory Labor Turnover*—monthly press release, 4 weeks after ref. period. *Employment and Earnings*—monthly; national data, 6 weeks after ref. per.; State and area data, 10 weeks. *Employment and Earnings for the United States*—annual bulletin. Machine readable data.	Economic indicator. Manpower planning. Job market analysis. Guide for State Employment Services. Yardstick for individual plant performance.
Sample of 39,000 employer units. Mail survey. Sample of 80,000 employer units. Mail survey.	Last business day of month.	*Job Vacancies in Manufacturing*—monthly press release, 6 weeks after ref. period. *Employment and Earnings*—monthly; national data State and area data 10 weeks after ref. period	
BLS mail surveys of occupational employment; other government and private sources.	Varies by source; most data are 1960 and later. Surveys refer to 12th of month.	*Occupational Employment Statistics*—annual bulletin. Special reports varied in timing.	Evaluation of current levels of occupational employment and demand for labor by type of skill; basis for assessing current demand for scientific and technical personnel. Used by National Science Foundation and other agencies to develop national manpower policy on science and engineering. Also used as basic data on which to project future occupational requirements.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
3. OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS--Continued		
Scientific, professional and technical personnel in industry	Employment of scientific, professional, and tchnical personnel by occupation, function, type of industry, size of establishment, and other selected characteristics.	Industrial establishments, excluding medical, health, educational, nonprofit research, farming, and government.
Scientific, professional, and technical personnel in State governments.	Employment of scientific, professional, and technical personnel by occupation, function, type of agency, and State.	State government agencies employing scientists, engineers, or technicians.
Atomic energy manpower.	Employment in atomic energy activities, by broad occupational groups; including scientists, engineers, technicians, and sometimes other categories. National and State data.	All companies engaged in atomic energy work.
Industry—occupational employment matrix.	Occupational compositions in 124 industries, for 174 occupations or occupational groups, for 1960 and 1967; 116 industries and 160 occupations for 1975.	Total employment, all sectors of the economy.
Projections of employment by occupation.	Analysis of recent trends. Description of technological and other factors that affect employment and occupational composition.	Various occupations.
Occupational Outlook Handbook.	For each occupation: Employment outlook, nature of the work, training, requirements for entry, line of advancement, location of jobs, earnings, and working conditions. For each industry: Nature and location, princial occupations, earnings, and working conditions.	700 occupations, 30 major industries, including farming.
Occupational Outlook Quarterly.	Summaries of new studies; general articles on trends in employment, education, training, and other subjects affecting the employment outlook. Winter issue has a cumulative index.	Selected items of current interest in occupational outlook field.

Employment—Continued

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Sample of 25,000 establishments. Mail survey, including some personal interviews.	Annually, week including January 12.	*Scientific and Technical Personnel in Industry*—annual press release; bulletin following year.	Basis for estimating scientific and technical manpower resources, and for assessing current and future demand for scientists, engineers, and technicians—including those engaged in research and development. Used by National Science Foundation and other agencies in developing national manpower policy in science and engineering.
About 2,800 reports from State agencies. Mail survey, including some personal interviews.	Triennial, week including January 12.	*Scientific, Professional, and Technical Personnel in Government*—irregular; press release; detailed report following year.	
About 500 reporting units, chiefly establishments. Mail survey.	Annually, in May.	*Scientific and Technical Personnel in Atomic Energy Work*—annual; press release; detailed bulletin the following year.	Provides the Atomic Energy Commission with basis for assessing changing manpower needs by occupation for atomic energy work in government-owned, contractor operated, and private facilities.
Secondary statistics and analysis of technological factors.	1960, 1967, 1975.	Industry-Occupational Employment Matrix-annual. Machine readable data.	Analysis of the occupational implications of changes in technology, output, and total employment in industry, detail for all sectors of the economy.
Secondary statistics and interviews with officials of companies, trade unions, etc.	No regular period.	*Occupational Outlook Handbook*—biennially. *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*. 4 times a year. Special reports vary in timing.	Used as a tool in developing training and retraining programs, and in vocational counseling.
Personal interviews in visits to business firms, professional societies, trade associations, trade unions, educational institutions, and government agencies. Library research. Analysis of employment statistics; demographic and technological developments.	.....	*Occupational Outlook Handbook. Occupational Outlook Reprint Series*—biennially; reprints of OOH sections for individual occupations; slides series. *Occupational Outlook Briefs*—irregular.	Vocational guidance and counseling of high school and college students, veterans, and other people choosing careers. Personnel work. Basic reference on occupational trends.
Based on *Occupational Outlook Handbook* research, and relevant studies made by the U.S. Department of Labor and by other Federal agencies.	.....	*Occupational Outlook Quarterly*—spring, summer, fall, winter.	Provides current information on developments affecting employment opportunities. Supplements *Occupational Outlook Handbook* with more recent data.

A. Manpower and Employment—Continued

Publications	*Price*	*Date of issue*
College Educated Workers, 1968–80 (Bulletin 1676)	$0.35	1970
Counselor's Guide to Manpower Information (Bulletin 1598)	1.00	1968
Employment and Earnings	(1)	Monthly
Employment and Earnings: United States (Bulletin 1312 series)	(2)	Annually
Employment and Earnings: States and Area (Bulletin 1370 series)	(2)	Annually
Employment Situation (press release)	Free	Monthly
Factory Labor Turnover (press release)	Free	Monthly
Industry-Occupational Employment Matrix	At cost	Irregularly
Job Vacancies in Manufacturing (press release)	Free	Monthly
Jobs for the 1970's (Set of color slides and narrative)	(3)	Irregularly
Net spendable Earnings (press release)	Free	Monthly
Occupational Employment Statistics, 1960–67 (Bulletin 1643)	.50	1970
Occupational Outlook for College Graduates (Bulletin 1681)	2.00	1971
Occupational Outlook Handbook (1970–71 edition)	6.25	Biennially
Occupational Outlook Quarterly	(4)	Quarterly
Occupational Outlook Report Series	Free	Biennially
Scientific and Technical Personnel in Industry, 1967 (Bulletin 1674)	.60	1970
Seasonality and Manpower in Construction (Bulletin 1642)	1.25	1970
Special Labor Force Reports:		
Education of Adult Workers: Projections to 1985 (#122)	Free	Aug. 1970
Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1969 and 1970 (#125)	Free	Oct. 1970
Employment in Urban Poverty Neighborhoods (#109)	Free	June 1969
Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts, October 1969 (#121)	Free	Aug. 1970
Employment Status of School Age Youth, October 1969 (#124)	Free	Sept. 1970
Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers, 1968 and 1969 (#120)	Free	May 1970
Multiple Jobholders, May 1969 (#123)	Free	Aug. 1970
Persons Not in the Labor Force to 1985 (#110)	Free	July 1969
Projection of the U.S. Labor Force to 1985 (#119)	Free	May 1970
Work Experience of the Population in 1968 (#127)	Free	Feb. 1970
Technician Manpower 1966–80 (Bulletin 1639)	.35	1970
Tomorrow's Manpower Needs (Bulletin 1606) 4 Vols	4.80	1969
Urban Employment Survey: Employment in Poverty Areas of Six Cities, July 1968–June 1969 (Report 370)	Free	1969

[1] Price per copy, $1.00; annual subscription, $10.00 domestic; $12.50 foreign.
[2] Price varies.
[3] In process.
[4] Price per copy, $.45; annual subscription, $1.50 domestic; $2.00 foreign.

B. Prices and Living Conditions

Each month the Bureau's program on Prices and Living Conditions estimates price changes at two levels—the final purchase by the consumer and the first (primary market) of commercial transaction. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for urban wage earners and clerical workers has been available as a continuous series for over 50 years. The national index report includes group index series and average retail prices for selected food items for the U.S. and indexes for 23 large metropolitan areas. The CPI is used extensively to measure changes in purchasing power of the consumer dollar. As the basis for most estimates of changes in real earnings of labor, the CPI figures significantly in wage adjustments and collective bargaining negotiations. It is estimated that over 3 million workers are covered by contracts which provide for wage increases based on changes in the index. Recent revision of the food store and rent samples, continuing research into techniques of adjustment for quality changes, and strengthening of weak areas, e.g., hospital service charges and home purchase prices, should improve the precision of the index as a measure of actual price changes.

Measurement of price change at the primary market level is centered largely in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI). Summary indexes are published monthly for groups of products and for most of the individual commodities. The commodities are grouped according to a commodity classification which takes account of market structures and products having related uses. Using essentially these same data, price indexes are compiled and published monthly for selected manufacturing and mining industries. The WPI is used widely for market analyses, escalation of long-term purchase and sales contracts, formulation of economic policies, and as an indicator of price and other economic trends. In 1967, steps were taken to improve the measurement of wholesale price changes by the revision of weights and the classification system, and the addition of new commodities for the WPI. Also, a number of industry indexes were added. The WPI has long been calculated by electronic processing; transfer of the CPI to electronic processing was largely completed during 1968.

Conceptual and technical research is conducted on the measurement of price change. New indexes are developed such as measures of international price competitiveness. The Bureau also carries on continuing analyses and interpretations of price developments, including subjects such as linkages between the WPI and CPI.

From time to time, consumer expenditure surveys are made to provide information on changes in spending patterns, income, and assets and liabilities for both urban and rural consumer units. Such surveys also provide up-to-date weighting factors for the periodic revisions of the CPI.[1]

Family budgets are developed for a 4-person city worker's family and a retired couple at three levels of living—intermediate, a lower budget, and a higher budget. Equivalence scales are developed for families of different size and composition. Both budgets at the intermediate level were published initially using autumn 1966 prices. The three levels for both family types were initiated with spring 1967 prices. Preliminary 1969 estimates were released late in 1969. The final 1969 figures, together with approximate costs for 1970, will be published early in 1971. Limited consultation and technical assistance are provided to public and private agencies at the Federal, State, and local levels in the use of budgets for planning and administering assistance programs of various kinds and in developing assistance standards.

[1] Pilot surveys were conducted in the Miami, Fla. and Portland, Ore. SMSA's in the spring of 1970 and will be repeated in the spring of 1971, as part of the CPI Revision Program. A comprehensive national survey, based on experience gained in the pilot surveys, is scheduled for 1972-73.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
1. CONSUMER PRICES AND INDEXES		
Consumer Price Index (CPI).	Indexes for all items and major groups and subgroups for U. S. and 23 large cities for urban wage earners and clerical workers, including single persons. (Not a measure of intercity differences in living costs.) Indexes for selected items, U.S. average. Retail prices and indexes of individual food items. Retail prices and indexes of fuels and electricity. Purchasing power of dollar, U.S. average.	All goods and services purchased for living by urban wage earners and clerical workers including single persons. Price index based on constant market basket—about 400 items priced.
2. INDUSTRIAL PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES		
Wholesale Price Index (WPI).	Prices and indexes for 3,000 products and product groupings. Indexes for: 15 principal product groupings, 34 groupings by stage of processing, 8 groupings by durability of product. Annual average indexes for all commodities combined and for selected commodity groupings and items.	All commodities, including imports, in primary markets in the United States. (Commodity, not industry, classification.)
Tuesday index of prices.	Prices for 24 individual specifications. Indexes for all commodities combined and for 6 special groupings.	22 selected commodities.
Industry-sector price indexes.	Indexes for 102 industries (8 mining and 94 manufacturing). Indexes for 352 product groups.	102 industries with selected product classes—secondary products included—(commodity indexes combined with industry weights).

Living Conditions--Continued

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Sample of 1,775 food stores; 40,000 tenants; 16,000 other reporters. 56 cities in sample. Food and a few other items priced monthly in all cities; most other items priced monthly in 5 largest cities, quarterly in other cities (on a rotating basis). Based on expenditure patterns of about 5,000 wage earner and clerical worker consumer units in 1960–61, beginning January 1964. Most pricing by personal interview; some by mail and telephone.	Monthly. Food: Specified days before 15th of each month. Rent: As of 15th of each month. Other items: Throughout the month.	*Consumer Price Index*—monthly; press release, 3d week after ref. per; detailed statistical report, 4th week after ref. per. *Retail Prices and Indexes for Fuels and Electricity*—monthly statistical summary. *Retail Food Prices*, by city-monthly statistical summary.	Economic measure of price movements. (Measures trend, not level of prices.) Wage negotiations and wage and pension escalation. Deflation of earnings to provide measures of real earnings. Measure of purchasing power of dollar at consumer level. Escalation of rental lease agreements and money payments from trust funds, wills, etc.
Sample of about 2,500 items. 8,000 price quotations at first commercial transaction; mail survey. Also trade and government sources.	Monthly, week containing the 13th of each month. (Before January 1967, week including the 15th.)	*Wholesale Prices and Price Index*—monthly; press release last week of reference period, and detailed report 4th week after reference period. Machine readable data.	Economic measure of price movements. (Measures price change, not level of prices.) Measure of purchasing power of dollar at primary markets. Escalation in long-term contracts. LIFO accounting by some organizations.
Trade and government sources.	Tuesday, except for holidays.	*Tuesday Spot Market Price Indexes and Prices*—weekly; released following Friday.	Economic measure of price movements of highly sensitive commodities.
See Wholesale Price Index.	Annual 1957—, monthly data from January 1965. (See Wholesale Price Index.)	*Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes*—monthly; detailed report 4th week after ref. period. Machine readable data.	Measures industry price trends. Deflators for derivation of industry "real" output. Data for studies of economic growth, productivity.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
3. PRICE AND INDEX NUMBER RESEARCH		
Current price analysis	Analysis of current price developments and their significance. Studies often include analytical tables and charts as well as interpretative text.	All sectors of the economy.
Price and index number studies.	In-depth research on various aspects of price measurement and behavior. Data will vary depending on nature of the study undertaken; for example, data on price and income elasticities for market demand studies.	Aggregate economy and selected parts.
4. FAMILY BUDGETS		
	Estimated annual cost of budgets for a 4-person family, and retired couple in urban U.S., metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, at three levels of living. Intermediate, lower, and higher budgets are published for 39 individual metropolitan areas, nonmetropolitan averages for 4 regions, and Anchorage, Alaska.	Sample of items representative of goods and services included in each budget.
5. CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY		
Urban population.	Incomes, expenditures, and changes in assets and liabilities in varying detail for individual places, regions, and the urban United States. Data published by income class, family size, and other demographic and economic characteristics of consumer units.	67 metropolitan areas and metropolitan places constituting a national sample of urban places.[1]
Urban part of six SMSA's (Cincinnati, Houston, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis-St. Paul, San Diego).	Incomes, expenditures, and changes in assets and liabilities in summary level for individual areas. Data published by income class, family size, and other demographic and economic characteristics of consumer units.	Not included in 1960–61 regional and U.S. summaries.[1]

[1] Covers several thousand items of income, expenditures, and family assets and liabilities, most of which are combined by group and subgroup.

Living Conditions—Continued

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Government reports and publications; trade and technical publications; interviews with appropriate government and industry experts.	No specific period.	*Special Price Reports*—irregular; statistical summary and appraisal of prices.	Government economic policy-making. Forecasts of future price trends. Evaluation of significance of current price movements.
Depends on study.	Usually post-1953 period.	Methodological Reports—irregular.	Improvement of measurement of price changes. Basis for development of new indexes. Forecasting price changes. Assessment of the effect of government economic policy.
Stores, tenants, and other sources of price quotations for items in and out of the Consumer Price Index sample. Most pricing by personal interview; some by mail.	Annual cost at autumn 1966, spring 1967, and spring 1969 prices.	Budget Studies—irregular; six published before; others to follow January 1971.	Measures of income adequacy. Place-to-place comparisons of living costs. Guides for public assistance agencies.
Total of 12,200 assignments, complete usable schedules from about 9,500 consumer units (families and single consumers) representative of all consumer units in urban places. Personal interviews.	Calendar 1959 for Anchorage, Alaska; 1960 or 1961 for other urban places.	*Consumer Expenditures and Income* (special reports—irregular; statistical summary, reports and bulletins; individual city data, regional and U.S. summaries, BLS Rpts. 237-1 thru 237-27, 237-29, 237-34 thru 237-77. Machine readable data. Photocopies of unpublished area tabulations.	Expenditure data for urban consumer units, meeting Consumer Price Index definitions used to derive CPI weights. Expenditure data for urban families, meeting budget definitions and to derive budget quantities.
Total of 1,550 assignments, about 1,200 usable schedules. Personal interviews.	Calendar 1959, Cincinnati, Ohio; 1963 for other areas.	BLS Rpts. 237-28, 237-79 thru 237-83. Photocopies of unpublished area tabulations.	Data on income, expenditures, assets, and liabilities used by research, business, and labor organizations, as well as by policymakers in government, for developing basic economic series and in planning and research.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
5. CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY—Continued		
Rural farm and rural nonfarm population.	Incomes, expenditures, and changes in assets and liabilities in varying detail for each segment of the rural population by region and for the United States. Data published by income class, family size, and other demographic and economic characteristics of consumer units.	National sample of rural population.[1]
Combined urban and rural population.	Combined rural and urban data, representing the total United States.	

21

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
5,000 assignments in rural areas; complete usable schedules from about 2,300 rural nonfarm and 2,000 rural farm consumer units, representative of all consumer units in rural areas. Personal interview; in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.	Calendar 1961.	Rural nonfarm areas, regional and U.S. summaries, BLS Rpts. 237–84 thru 237–88. Rural farm population expenditure data issued by U.S. Department of Agriculture. Machine readable data.	Data on income, expenditures, assets, and liabilities used by research, business, and labor organizations, as well as by policymakers in government, for developing basic economic series and in planning and research.
See above.	Calendar 1961 and 1960—1961.	Regional data, BLS Rpts. 237–89 thru 237–92. U.S. summary, BLS Rpt. 237–93. Machine readable data.	

B. Prices and Living Conditions—Continued

Publications	*Price* [1]	*Date of issue*
Budget Pricing Procedures, Specifications and Average Prices (Bulletin 1570–3)	$0.75	1968
City Workers' Family Budget for a Moderate Living Standard, Autumn 1966 (Bulletin 1570–1)	.30	1967
Consumer Expenditures and Income (Special reports) (Reports 237–1 thru 93 and 238–1 thru 13)	Free	1962–66
Consumer Price Index, A short Description	Free	1970
Consumer Price Index, Conversion Factor to and from 1967 Base	Free	1971
Consumer Price Index (Detailed report)	Free	Monthly
Consumer Price Index (Preliminary release)	Free	Monthly
Consumer Price Index: History and Techniques (Bulletin 1517)	.60	1967
Consumer Price Index: Technical Notes, 1959–63	.50	1967
Consumer Prices in the United States, 1959–68 (Bulletin 1647)	.70	1970
Marketing Uses of Consumer Expenditure Survey Data (Report 238–15)	Free	1968
Price Perspective, 1966 (Bulletin 1543)	.45	1968
Retail Food Prices by Cities, Estimated (Press release)	Free	Monthly
Retail Prices and Indexes for Fuels and Electricity (Press release)	Free	Monthly
Retail Prices of Food, 1964–68, Indexes and Average Prices (Bulletin 1632)	.65	1969
Retired Couple's Budget for a Modest Living Standard (Bulletin 1570–4)	.35	1968
Revised Equivalency Scale for Estimating Incomes or Budget Costs by Family Type (Bulletin 1570–2)	.35	1968
Special Price Reports	Free	Irregularly
Three Budgets for a Retired Couple in Urban Areas of the United States, 1967–69 (Bulletin 1570–6)		1970
Three Standards of Living for an Urban Family of Four Persons: Spring 1967. (Bulletin 1570–5)	$1.00	1969
Tuesday Spot Market Price Indexes and Prices (Press release)	Free	Weekly
Wholesale Prices and Prices Indexes (Press release)	Free	Monthly
Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes (Detailed report)	Free	Monthly

[1] Price per copy.

C. Wages and Industrial Relations

The Bureau's programs on Wages and Industrial Relations provides basic data on employee compensation, including supplementary benefits. There are four types of studies of earnings by occupation: specific localities; selected industries; white-collar employees in private industry; and selected crafts and urban areas in four highly unionized industries. Surveys are also made to provide frequency distributions, on a nonoccupational basis, of employee earnings and hours in major industry divisions.

Information on general wage changes and changes in supplementary benefits is reported monthly; the data relate to collective bargaining settlements involving 1,000 workers or more. Information for nonunion and small union situations in manufacturing is included in quarterly and annual statistical summaries of the data. Chronologies covering about 35 key collective bargaining situations detail the history of change in the amount and characteristics of wages, benefits, and selected plant practices. In addition, several national and city indexes of wage and salary change are maintained for important occupational groups.

In response to changes in employee compensation, the Bureau conducts biennial studies, relating to the private nonagricultural economy, of the level and structure of total employer expenditures for employee compensation, including supplements to straight-time pay for hours worked. Surveys are made in specific manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries in the intervening years. In addition, the studies provide data on the relationship of working hours and hours of paid leave.

In industrial relations, the Bureau maintains public file of approximately 5,000 collective bargaining agreements, representing all industries except railroads and airlines. The file includes all agreements covering 1,000 workers or more and forms the basis for the Bureau's studies of the whole range of subjects and practices dealt with in collective bargaining agreements. Other analytical studies are made of employee benefit plans (e.g., health, insurance, and pensions) under collective bargaining. The Bureau's oldest continuing series provides monthly estimates and detailed annual analyses of work stoppages. A directory of national and international labor unions in the United States is published biennially.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
1. WAGE STUDIES		
Area surveys.	Averages and distributions of wage and salary rates for office clerical, skilled maintenance, custodial and material movement jobs—area-wide and by industry group. Scheduled hours, supplementary benefits, and special analyses of wage structures and relationships. Approximately half of the studies, made for administrative purposes of the Service Contracts Act, provide area-wide data only, and are limited in scope and job and supplementary benefit coverage.	Selected occupations in approximately 170 areas, including about 15 nonmetropolitan areas.
Industry surveys.	Averages and distributions of hourly wage rates for representative occupations—nationwide, region, selected areas; size of establishment and other characteristics, depending upon industry and whether studied nationwide or in selected areas only. Scheduled hours, supplementary benefits, and special analyses.	50 manufacturing and 20 nonmanufacturing industries. About 15 industries studied each year, some in selected localities only, but most on nationwide basis.
Professional, administrative, technical, and clerical salary surveys.	Averages and distributions of salary rates for about 80 professional, administrative, technical, and clerical work levels.	Selected occupations in private industry, nationwide and for combined metropolitan areas. Minimum employment in establishments covered varies by industry from 50 employees or more to 250 employees or more.
Earnings distribution surveys.	Distributions and averages of earnings and hours of work, nationwide and by broad economic regions, metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, and for selected individual industries and industry groups. (No supplementary benefit or occupational information collected.)	Nonsupervisory workers in selected industries and broad industry groups, nationwide or selected areas.
Union wage scales and hours.	Averages and distributions of union scales of wages and hours by industry, trade, region, and city. Scales by trade in individual cities.	Selected building and printing trades, local transit, and local trucking in 68 cities of 100,000 population or more.
	Averages and increases in average wage scales by trade and for industry as a whole. Employer contributions to funds for health and welfare insurance, pensions, and vacations.	7 major building trades in 100 cities.

Industrial Relations—Continued

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
About 18,000 establishments in a sample representing all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, and selected nonmetropolitan areas. Personal interview; mail collection in alternate years. Data on supplementary benefits obtained only in year of personal interview.	Selected months, annually.	*Area Wage Surveys*—published throughout year. Detailed bulletins 2–3 months after ref. period. National summaries, annually. Statistical summaries.	Wage and salary administration. Union contract negotiations. Conciliation and arbitration. Plant location planning. Analysis of wage differentials. Labor cost estimates. Administrative evaluation of job offers to unemployment insurance beneficiaries.
Sample of about 4,500 establishments. Personal interviews.	Selected months on a 3- to 5-year cycle basis.	*Industry Wage Surveys*—Locality data issued by regional offices, 1-2 months after ref. per. Detailed bulletin, 8-10 months after ref. per. National summaries.	Wage and salary administration. Union contract negotiations. Conciliation and arbitration. Plant location planning. Occupational counseling. Minimum wage policy guidance. Analysis of wage differentials. Labor cost estimates. Administrative evaluation of job offers to unemployment insurance beneficiaries.
Sample of about 3,000 establishments. Personal interview.	June of each calendar year.	*National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay*—detailed bulletin February after year of ref. Statistical summaries.	Salary administration in private employment. Salary structure review for Federal and other governments. Occupational counseling. Administrative evaluation of job offers to unemployment insurance beneficiaries.
Sample varies with individual studies. Mail survey, supplemented by personal interviews.	Selected months for individual studies.	Earnings Distribution Surveys—irregular; statistical summaries; preliminary report, 6 mos. after ref. month; detailed report, 9 months after ref. month.	Minimum wage policy guidance: U.S. Department of Labor, the Congress, trade associations, unions, and others affected. General wage and income analysis.
3,750 local union officials. Mail survey, supplemented by personal interviews.	July 1 of each year.	*Union Wages and Hours*—annual; advance release, statistical summaries, and bulletins. City listings, 6–8 wks. after ref. date, issued by regional offices. National release, 4–5 mos. after ref. date. Detailed bulletin, 6–8 mos. after ref. date.	Union contract negotiations. Arbitration proceedings. Labor cost estimates. Trend of union scales of wages and hours.
700 local union officials. Mail survey, supplemented by personal interviews.	First workday of each calendar quarter.	*Union Wage Scales, Building Trades*—quarterly; press release, same month as ref. period.	

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
2. COMPENSATION STUDIES		
Compensation expenditures and payroll hours.	Level and structure of compensation expenditures, expressed as a proportion of compensation and in cents per hour. Ratio of paid leave hours to total hours paid for. Data are presented for all employees; and for office and nonoffice employees.	All private nonfarm employment biennially; selected industry studies in intervening years.
Employee-benefit plans-analysis of health, insurance pensions, etc.	Prevalence of plans. Digests of plan provisions. Detailed analysis of selected provisions. Administrative and financial characteristics. (Limited to formal provisions; application not studied in detail.)	All plans under Disclosure Act, or selected plans.
3. WAGE TREND STUDIES		
Current wage developments.	For major collective bargaining situations, amount and nature of changes in wages and related benefits, identified by individual companies and unions, with number of workers affected, listed by industry group and location. Quarterly and annual statistical summaries of major collective bargaining developments and of all general wage changes in manufacturing.	Changes in wages and related benefits—monthly listing mainly covering major union situations; statistical summaries cover, in addition to the major situations, nonunion and smaller unionized situations in manufacturing.
Wage chronologies.	Historical record showing amounts and characteristics of changes in wages and related benefits.	About 35 bargaining situations in selected companies or associations.
Wage indexes.	National, and in some cases regional, indexes for such selected occupational groups as teachers, policemen and firemen, and Federal Classified Act employees. National and regional indexes (all industries combined, manufacturing) and selected city indexes for industrial nurses and office clerical, skilled maintenance, and unskilled plant workers; selected city indexes for production workers in the machinery industry.	Selected occupations.
	National index of manufacturing production workers' earnings, excluding the effects of overtime and interindustry employment shifts.	Production workers in manufacturing.
4. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS STUDIES		
Public file of collective bargaining agreements.	File available for public use in Washington, D.C. Copies of specific agreements available at cost of copying. Annual calendar of contract expirations.	About 5,000 agreements in private industry and government, including all those covering 1,000 employees or more, exclusive of railroads and airlines. (A few agreements submitted in confidence are not available for public use.)

Industrial Relations—Continued

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Sample of establishments, varies with industry. Mail survey, supplemented by personal interviews.	Calendar year.	*Employee Compensation and Payroll Hours*—annual and biennial; press release, reports, and bulletins.	Interindustry labor expenditure comparisons. Analysis of compensation in economic fluctuations. Measure of trends in employer expenditures. Analysis of productivity changes. Inernational comparisons.
Documents filed with the U.S. Department of Labor under Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, and file of collective bargaining agreements.	No regular period.	Employee Benefit Plan Studies—irregular; bulletins.	Collective bargaining. Personal administration. Government policymaking. Social welfare agencies. Insurance and financial institutions. Industrial relations research.
Secondary sources for major situations; quarterly mail inquiry to a representative sample of nonunion and small union manufacturing establishments.	Date of change.	*Current Wage Development*—monthly listing of individual settlements. Quarterly and annual statistical summaries.	General economic analysis; public and private wage policy guidance and review. Trends of changes in wages and related benefits. Collective bargaining.
Agreements on file or collected by mail.	Contract term.	*Wage Chronologies*—supplements irregularly.	Collective bargaining. Historical analysis of collective bargaining. General economic analysis.
Secondary sources for selected occupational groups; data collected in metropolitan area studies and in machinery industry surveys for the selected skill categories by city.	Selected months annually or biennially.	*Wage indexes*—for teachers, policemen, firemen, and Federal Classification Act Employees, annual or biennial articles in Current Wage Developments; also, annually selected skill categories covered in metropolitan area wage surveys, and for machinery industry.	General analysis of wage trends and developments. Collective bargaining. General economic analysis.
Hours and earnings survey.	Monthly.	Biennial bulletin, with periodic supplements; also monthly in *Monthly Labor Review*.	
Copies of agreements obtained from signatories, under sec. 211 of Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act. Voluntary filing by Federal, State, and local agencies.	Current	.....	Collective bargaining. Personnel administration. Research.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
4. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS STUDIES—Continued		
Collective bargaining agreement analysis.	Prevalence of contract provisions by major industry groups, subject matter, and other classifications. Contract clauses illustrating different approaches. (Does not account for unwritten or informal practices.)	All agreements covering 1,000 employees or more, exclusive of railroads and airlines. Agreements negotiated in selected public jurisdictions.
Work stoppages.	Monthly: Number of work stoppages, workers, and mandays idle. Annually: Industry, areas, States, issues involved, duration, method of settlement. Special tabulations and analytical studies issued at irregular intervals. (Secondary idleness not measured.)	All strikes and lockouts involving 6 workers on more and lasting more than 1 shift.
Directory of national and international unions and union membership.	Listing of national and international unions and State labor organizations, with names of key officials, number of members, and related information. Sections on union membership, structure, and functions; geographic and industrial distributions, trends, size of unions, women members, white-collar members, etc.	All national and international unions and State bodies. Omits local and single-firm independent unions (studied separately at irregular intervals).
Union constitution provisions.	Analysis showing prevalence, nature, and substantive characteristics of selected provisions. (Limited to formal provisions; application of provisions not studied in detail.)	Selected national and international unions.

Industrial Relations—Continued

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
	5–10 reports annually, covering different contract provisions.	*Major Collective Bargaining-Agreements* Studies—irregular; Bulletin 1425 series.	Collective bargaining. Arbitration and conciliation. Personnel administration. Government policymaking. Industrial relations research.
Reports from employers and unions involved. Mail canvass.	Monthly and annually.	*Analysis of Work Stoppages*—monthly, annually; press release, 30 days after ref. period; detailed bulletin, about 6 months after end of calendar year.	Measure of strike activity. Analysis of trends in collective bargaining and effect of work stoppages on economy.
Reports from unions and their State bodies. Mail canvass.	Alternate years.	*Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States*—biennial bulletin; supplements covering major personnel and organization changes issued in interim.	Industrial relations research. General information on union organization and key officials.
Union constitutions and related documents on file.	No regular period.	*Union Constitution Provisions* Studies—irregular bulletins.	Union administration. Government policymaking. Industrial relations research.

C. Wages and Industrial Relations—Continued

Publications	*Price*	*Date of issue*
Area Wage Surveys	(1)	Irregular
Characteristics of Agreements Covering 5,000 Workers or More (Bulletin 1686)	.70	1970
Current Wage Developments		Monthly
Digest of 50 Health and Insurance Plans for Salaried Employees, Early 1969 (Bulletin 1629)	$1.25	1970
Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1969 (Bulletin 1665)	1.25	1970
Industry Wage Surveys:		
Machinery, Fall 1968 (Bulletin 1664)	.65	1970
Meat Products, January 1969 (Bulletin 1677)	1.00	1970
Motor Vehicles and Parts, April 1969 (Bulletin 1679)	.75	1971
Wood Household Furniture, except Upholstered, October 1968 (Bulletin 1651)	.60	1970
Employee Compensation and Payroll Hours:		
Banks, 1967 (Report 362)	Free	1969
Commercial Research and Development Laboratories, 1967 (Report 363)	Free	1969
Employee Compensation in the Private Nonfarm Economy, 1968 (In process)	——	——
Major Collective Bargaining Agreements:		
Administration of Negotiated Pension, Health, and Insurance Plans. (Bulletin 1425–12)	.60	1970
Seniority and Promotion and Transfer Provisions (Bulletin 1425–11)	.75	1970
National Emergency Disputes—Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, 1947–68 (Bulletin 1633)	1.00	1969
National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay, June 1970 (Bulletin 1693)	.75	1971
Union Wages and Hours:		
Building Trades, July 1, 1969 (Bulletin 1668)	.55	1970
Local-Transit Operating Employees, July 1, 1969 (Bulletin 1667)	.25	1970
Local Truckdrivers and Helpers, July 1, 1969 (Bulletin 1669)	.50	1970
Printing Industry, July 1, 1969 (Bulletin 1670)	.65	1970
Union Wage Rates, Building Trades (Summary Release)	Free	Quarterly
Wage Calendar, 1971 (Bulletin 1698)	.60	1971
Work Stoppages (Summary Release)	Free	Monthly
Work Stoppages (Analysis of) 1968 (Bulletin 1646)	.60	1970

D. Productivity and Technology

The Bureau's program on Productivity and Technology provides indexes of productivity for the private economy as a whole, and separately for agriculture, manufacturing, and nonmanufacturing, and for individual industries. In addition to productivity measures, indexes of hourly compensation and unit labor costs for the private economy and major sectors are prepared. Analytical studies cover relationships among productivity, wages, prices, labor, and nonlabor cost of production. Special studies also relate industry productivity and employment, project industry productivity levels, and analyze changes in investment, technology, energy, and other factors affecting industry levels of productivity.

Labor requirements for one or two major types of construction are studied annually. These studies provide information regarding on-site man-hours worked by occupations, materials, and equipment used, and the off-site man-hours generated by consumption of materials.

Studies are made of automation and other technological changes within industries and across industry lines. Four major types of studies are currently prepared: (1) A review of the technological, economic, and manpower prospects of 40 major industries over the next 5–10 years; (2) a detailed study of technological developments in a specific major industry undergoing significant changes; (3) economic effect of the computer, instrumentation or conveyorization; and (4) case studies of effects of technological change on employee replacement.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
1. PRIVATE ECONOMY AND SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT		
Trends in putput per man-hour and unit labor costs—private economy and sector measures.	Quarterly and annual indexes and percent changes in productivity, unit labor costs, compensation per man-hour, real compensation per man-hour, unit nonlabor payments, and implicit price deflators.	Quarterly measures for private sector, nonfarm sector, and manufacturing sedtor. Annual measures extended to nonmanufacturing and selected sectors.
Comparisons of output per man-hour, labor and nonlabor payments, and prices.	Indexes of output per man-hour, employee compensation per unit of output, nonlabor payments per unit of output, and prices for nonfarm and manufacturing sectors and for the total private sector.	Total private sector; nonfarm and manufacturing sectors.
	Basic related indexes underlying the major series.	Compensation of all persons.
	Data on real compensation per man-hour.	
2. INDUSTRY PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT		
Trends in output per man-hours—industry measures.	Annual indexes of output per man-hour, output per employee, unit labor requirements. Also, indexes for related data on output, employment, and man-hours.	Selected industries in manufacturing, mining, transportation, public utilities. Indexes based on physical output concept; man-hours cover all employees and production workers or nonsupervisory workers, depending on the industry.
3. LABOR REQUIREMENTS STUDIES		
Construction labor requirements.	Total primary and secondary man-hours per unit or dollar volume of construction, by occupation for on-site labor. Man-hour requirements by selected characteristics; on-site wages as a proportion of total cost. Timing of employment. Types and quantities of materials used.	Selected types of construction.
4. TECHNOLOGICAL STUDIES		
Studies of technological trends in major industries.	Analysis of major impending changes in products, materials, and production methods; their present and future usage and impact on production, productivity, employment, and occupational requirements, in selected industries.	Initially 40 selected industries; additional industries selected each year.

—Continued

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Output data from office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce, and Federal Reserve Board; input, or man-hours data mainly from BLS payroll surveys.	Quarterly period; calendar year.	*Review of Productivity, Wages, and Prices*—quarterly; statistical summary, 2 months after reference period.	Economic indicator. Manpower requirements. Studies of relationships between productivity, wages, prices, and profits. Measures of economic growth and productive strength.
Secondary sources, such as the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce; BLS surveys on employment, wages, and prices.	Calendar year.	Output Per Man-Hour, Labor and Nonlabor Payments, and Prices—annual statistical table 1–2 months after reference period.	Economic indicator. Studies of relationships between costs and prices.
Secondary sources, such as Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Mines, Interstate Commerce Commission, and trade associations; also data from BLS surveys on employment and wages.	Calendar year.	*Output Per Man-Hour Indexes for Selected Industries*—annual statistical summary; depending on industry; data reported varies from 4 months to 1 year after reference period. Machine readable data.	Economic indicator. Manpower requirements Studies of labor cost. Effect of technological changes.
Sample of selected types of construction, 100 to 200 projects per year, covering 2,000 to 3,000 contractors and subcontractors. Primary labor requirements from payrolls of Federally aided projects, interviews with contractors, and other sources. Secondary labor requirements from material lists converted to man-hours by use of data from Census of Manufactures and 1958 interindustry relationships.	No regular period.	*Construction Labor Requirements Studies*—irregular statistical summaries and analysis.	Measure of labor generating effects of public works programs. Assessing manpower requirements. Guides to countercyclical policies. Market research for construction materials.
Trade and technical publications; government and corporation reports; interviews with industry users, equipment producers, labor, and government experts, visits to trade shows, demonstrations.	Emphasis on changes with significance for next 5 to 10 years.	*Technological Trends in Major American Industries*—irregularly; bulletin covering over 40 industries released every few years. More detailed industry studies released as completed.	Forecasts of pace of technological change and its prospective impact. Private and government policymaking. Projections of economic growth.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
4. TECHNOLOGICAL STUDIES—Continued		
Studies of major technological innovations that will affect broad sectors of the economy.	Analysis of major technical innovations in terms of their present usage, potential rate of adoption, industries and occupations affected, and possible man-power adjustment problems.	Selected innovations, such as computers, numerical control of machine tools, process control.
Case studies of manpower adjustments to technological change.	Description of manpower planning methods, objectives, procedures, and practices regarding training, attrition, transfer, early retirement, severance and layoff benefits, and related measures to minimize the impact of technological change in selected plants.	Selected plants in various industries.
5. INTERNATIONAL LABOR COMPARISONS		
International comparisons of productivity, compensation, and unit labor cost.	Indexes of productivity, compensation, and unit labor cost, all manufacturing; absolute unit labor cost, in selected industries.	All manufacturing, 11 industrial countries; selected industries, major producing countries.
International comparisons of unemployment rates.	Labor force and unemployment data, by major characteristics, for seven foreign countries, adjusted to U.S. concepts.	United States and seven foreign countries.

—Continued

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Mail surveys, case studies, trade and technical publications, interviews with producers of equipment, labor and government experts, visits to trade shows, equipment demonstrations.	Emphasis on innovations with significance for next 5 to 10 years.	Each study covers a different development.	Forecasts of pace of technological change and its prospective impact. Private and government policy-making. Manpower training programs.
Interviews with officials of plants and unions; plant records.	No regular period.	Bulletins and reports cover various case studies.	Techniques of manpower adjustments to technological change. Private and government policy-making.
U.S. Census of Manufactures, national accounts, industry associations, and comparable sources for foreign countries.	Annual beginning with 1950 for all mfg; recent years for selected industries.	Special foreign labor reports. Irregular.	Evaluation of U.S. competitive position in world trade. Relevant information for prospective U.S. investors abroad.
Administrative statistics and labor force surveys in selected countries.	Annual data beginning 1959.	Annually in *Handbook of Labor Statistics*. Special reports published irregularly.	Comparison of U.S. performance in providing jobs to its labor force, with foreign performance.

D. Productivity and Technology—Continued

Publications	*Price*	*Date of issue*
Indexes of Output Per Man-Hour:		
Corrugated and Solid Fiber Boxes Industry, 1958–66 (Bulletin 1641)	$0.35	1969
Gray Iron Foundries Industry, 1954–66 (Bulletin 1636)	.35	1969
Selected Industries 1939 and 1947–68	1.00	1969
Labor and Material Requirements for Hospital and Nursing Home Construction (Bulletin 1691)	.60	1971
Outlook for Computer Process Control (Bulletin 1658)	.70	1970
Productivity in the Railroad Industry (Report 377)	Free	1970

E. Occupational Safety and Health

The Bureau has for several years collected and published information on annual work-injury frequency and severity measures on a national basis, and has conducted studies on the causes of accidents in selected industries. However, with the passage of the Occupational, Safety, and Health Act of 1970, the Bureau is being called upon for a greatly-expanded program of injury and health statistics. For the time being, the present program will be continued and will produce injury statistics on the same scale as in the past.

Under the 1970 Safety and Health Act, a continuing statistical and research program is essential to provide data (1) for the administration of the inspection, enforcement, and standards development provisions of the Act; (2) for the evaluation of progress in reducing work injuries and illnesses; and (3) for inclusion in the Secretary of Labor's Annual Report to Congress.

In addition to the program to collect basic statistics, special statistical studies will be undertaken to identify areas that would be of special concern to the Secretary in carrying out his responsibilities to reduce occupational injuries and illnesses.

The new definition of injury will cover all injuries which result in death, actual loss of time from work, or require medical treatment other than first aid. The Bureau has requested 250,000 industrial establishments to maintain records of injuries and illnesses on the new definition from July 1, 1971, to June 30, 1972.

The summary of the characteristics which follow describe the program which has been carried on in the past and is being continued until the new program is initiated.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
1. INJURY STATISTICS		
Injury rates—annual.	Injury-frequency and severity rates in 460 manufacturing and 170 nonmanufacturing industry categories.	Manufacturing and selected nonmanufacturing industries. Industry basis—not process or operation. Large establishments predominate in sample.
Injury rates—longshoremen, ship repairmen, and other harbor workers.	Injury-frequency and severity rates by industry, by port, and by major activity.	Firms employing workers subject to safety provisions of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.
Work injury experience in establishments having employees in atomic energy work.	Injury-frequency and severity rates in privately owned and operated establishments in the atomic energy field.	Establishments some of whose employees spent at least half their time working in the atomic energy field.
Special studies of work injuries and causes of accidents.	Analyses of injuries, injury rates, types of accidents, cause of accidents; all pertinent to industry being studied.	One industry per year.

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Sample of 160,000 establishments. Mail survey.	Calendar year.	*Injury Rates by Industry*—annual; press release; statistical summary 10 months after end of ref. period.	Indication of magnitude of the work-injury problem. Measures of frequency and severity of injuries and losses due to them. Indication of areas needing safety work. Standard of comparison for individual plant or group rates.
2,000 establishments. Mail survey.	Calendar quarter and year.	Publication of data referring to employment subject to this act is by the Bureau of Labor Standards.	Guide to safety personnel of the Bureau of Labor Standards in discharging their safety responsibilities under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. Assistance to employers and unions in accident prevention.
200 establishments. Mail survey.	Calendar year.	*Work Injuries in Atomic Energy*—annual bulletin 6 months after end of ref. year.	Indication of overall industrial safety in the private sector of the atomic energy field.
Samples vary, depending on industry covered. Mail survey and field visits.	Calendar year.	*Work Injuries* (special report)—irregular; bulletin 1½–2 years after ref. period.	Promotion of safety activities by factory inspectors. Guide to accident prevention.

E. Occupational Safety and Health—Continued

Publications	*Price*	*Date of issue*
Injury Rates by Industry, 1968 (Report 379)	Free	1970
Work Injuries in Atomic Energy, 1968 (Report 378)	Free	1970

F. General Economic and International Studies

Foreign Labor Conditions

The Division of Foreign Labor Conditions conducts research and provides information on labor conditions in foreign countries. The Division emphasizes foreign labor practices and experience, such as methods of handling industrial disputes, consequences of particular kinds of labor legislation, and manpower training programs, which may interest Government agencies and American business. The Division's staff also provides consultation and policy support to a wide variety of government agencies on an ad hoc basis.

Crucial to the Division's research on foreign labor conditions is the acquisition and maintenance of up-to-date data. Information is gathered from a variety of sources, including the Foreign Service Reporting System, official reports, on-the-spot observations of foreign labor conditions and labor practices, and interviews with labor experts in the United States and abroad.

Research of the Division of Foreign Labor Conditions is presented in: A series of comprehensive analytical studies of labor in other countries (the Labor Law and Practice series), research memoranda on policy issues; individual country labor digests; trade union directories for selected countries and in the monthly periodical *Labor Developments Abroad.* In addition, special reports are prepared which deal with topics such as wage rates for youth in other industrialized countries and collective bargaining in the public sector.

Economic Growth

The Division of Economic Growth is responsible for medium- and long-range projections by the Bureau. Recently, as part of a summary report of long-range projections, the Bureau published estimates of potential demand, industrial output, and employment in 1980.

The Economic Growth staff is responsible also for major research for the Interagency Economic Growth Project. The Departments of Commerce and Labor and the Office of Management and Budget, under the general guidance of the Council of Economic Advisors, are involved. This research provides a comprehensive and integrated framework for analyzing some of the implications of long-run economic growth for employment and other economic problems. Individual industry projections to 1980 have been made and published for about 80 industries. Based on interrelationships of each industry's output to projections of the Gross National Product, consumption, investment, government expenditures, and exports, this work aids the government in manpower planning and businessmen in developing long-term economic and market forecasts.

In cooperation with the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Division presently is undertaking a 5-year projection of the economic effects of cutbacks in defense expenditures during the post-Vietnam period. Alternative assumptions are projected for ways these savings from lower defense expenditures and fiscal dividend may be distributed among nondefense government expenditures, personal consumption expenditures, and capital investment. Techniques of the Interagency Economic Growth Project are used also to estimate the employment effects of imports and exports, the impact of investment, and manpower implications of possible changes in various government programs, such as space.

Economic Studies

The Economic Studies Division of the Bureau assesses the immediate future condition of the economy, develops social indicators, and conducts studies based on microeconomic data.

Shortrun assessments and analyses of economic developments are made regularly for top policymaking units of the government. A quarterly review of current price, wage, and productivity data is published.

This division represents the Bureau in a government-wide program to produce social indicators. Specialized research on the social aspects of employment and earnings is conducted to measure the quality of the social environment and some social aspects of governmental policies.

In the microeconomic project, data from the Current Population Survey and other sources are cross-tabulated to provide detailed information on households and on the personal, social, economic, and occupational characteristics of select groups of people. This information is used to develop social indicators and evaluate proposed or ongoing governmental programs, such as manpower training and the Family Assistance Plan.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
1. FOREIGN AREA LABOR RESEARCH		
Labor Developments Abroad.	Developments in labor standards and legislation, national labor policies and administration, industrial relations and manpower availability, skills, and training. Bibliography. Statistics on labor force, wages, hours, consumer expenditures, and cost-of-living comparisons.	Worldwide.
Labor digests on, and lists of labor organizations in foreign countries.	Digest of data on labor force, labor legislation and administration, labor-management relations, wages, hours, and prices, in each country. Listing of all known labor unions in each country, with data on officials, and membership.	Worldwide.
Labor law and practice in (individual foreign country).	Provisions of labor legislation, local practices, and characteristics of labor force in the country concerned. Description of political, economic, and social background. Particular attention is given to local customs affecting labor.	Worldwide.
2. ECONOMIC GROWTH STUDIES		
Longe-range projections of U.S. economic growth under assumptions of high employment.	Major effort within U.S. Government on detailed projections for U.S. economy under alternative assumptions about patterns and rates of growth. Uses input-output as basic framework of analyses. Projections of U.S. economy, distributed into about 80 industry groups. Projections for each industry cover final demand expenditures (consumption, government, business investment, net exports), total output, and employment.	Total U.S. economy and major industry groups.
Analytical studies of impact of economic changes on employment.	Major U.S. Government source of information on the employment implications of economic change, using the Department of Commerce study of interindustry relationships in the economy. Direct and indirect employment in each industry group (80 industries) in the economy per billion dollars of final demand.	Direct and indirect employment per billion dollars of final demand (in major industry groups).
3. ECONOMIC STUDIES		
Short-range economic assessments.	Analysis of recent and near-term economic developments.	United States.
Social indicators.	Data on the Black American. Reports on other studies will be released as completed.	Selected segments of the U.S. population.

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
U.S. Foreign Service, foreign press, statistical yearbooks, and other official publications.	Recent months.	*Labor Developments Abroad*—monthly; last week of the month.	Planning and management of overseas business operations. Assistance to U.S. Government agencies with overseas programs. Research by trade unions, university centers and students.
U.S. Foreign Service, foreign press, and official publications.	Current.	*Labor Digests*—irregular; each digest and directory revised approx. every 4 years. (Digests alone, or list of labor organizations alone, or both together, issued for individual countries).	Planning and management of overseas business operations. Background briefing for visitors to foreign countries. Research by trade unions, university centers and students.
U.S. Foreign Service, the press, official publications, and interviews in the country concerned.	Current and recent.	*Labor Law and Practice*—irregular; about 6 reports a year.	Assistance to prospective or present U.S. employers hiring labor abroad. Background briefing for visitors to foreign countries. Trade union research and union leader training.
Secondary source data on labor force, employment, hours of work, production, productivity, expenditures (consumers, government, business investment, net exports), inter-industry relationships, capital-output relationships, etc.	1970 and 1980.	Projections for 1980 published.	Framework for analyzing future problems of manpower utilization. Basis for developing estimates of occupational requirements by industry.
Input-output table for 1958, published by Office of Business Economics, U.S. Department of Commerce, and industry employment output ratios, developed by Division of Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Statistics.	Periodic.	Economic Growth Studies.	Major analytical tool in developing estimates of direct and indirect employment impact of changes in expenditure patterns. Evaluating impact of construction programs on employment. (See p. 26.) Evaluating impact of foreign trade on employment. Evaluating impact of investment on employment. Evaluating impact of changes in level and pattern of defense expenditures on employment in each industry.
Bureau of Labor Statistics and other Government economic statistics.	Recent months.	Analyses are often published in the *Monthly Labor Review*. Quarterly report on wages, prices, and productivity is released by the Department of Labor Information Office.	Government economic policy-making.
Bureau of Labor Statistics.	Current.	*Chart book on the Black American*. Publications on other topics will be published as completed.	Indicator of the quality of the social environment to spot social problems and evaluate the effect of Government programs.

F. General Economic and International Studies—Continued

Foreign Labor Conditions—Continued

Publications	*Price*	*Date of issue*
Labor Developments Abroad	[1] $2.75	Monthly
U.S. Department of State Indexes of Living Costs Abroad (Excluding Quarters)	Free	Annually in October
U.S. Department of State Living Quarters Allowances	Free	Annually in May
Labor Digests and Lists of Labor Organizations (Individual foreign countries)	Free	Irregularly
Labor Law and Practice in:		
Afghanistan (Report 357)	.35	1969
Belgium (Report 372)	1.00	1970
Iceland (Report 371)	.50	1970
Japan (Report 376)	.65	1970
Panama (Report 356)	.65	1970
The Republic of Korea (Report 361)	.50	1969
Transition From School to Work in Selected Countries	Free	1969

Economic Studies

Changes in Urban America (Report 353)	Free	Irregularly
The Social and Economic Status of Negroes in the United States, 1969 (Report 375) (Published jointly with Department of Commerce	1.00	Irregularly

Economic Growth

Capital Flow Matrix, 1958 (Bulletin 1601)	.70	1968
Economic Growth Reports		Irregularly
Patterns of U.S. Economic Growth (Bulletin 1672)	1.25	1970
The U.S. Economy in 1980 (Bulletin 1673)	.60	1970

[1] Price per copy $.25; annual subscription 32.75; foreign subscription, $3.50.

State and Area Data Available From Major BLS Programs [1]

State and area [2]	Area wage surveys	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls [3]	Hours and earnings [3]	Labor turnover [4]	Occupational wages—Metropolitan area studies [5]	Union wage scales [6]	Union wage scales—Seven major building trades, quarterly	Consumer expenditure studies [7]	Consumer price index [8]	Family budget (autumn 1966, spring 1967, and spring 1969)
ALABAMA		X	X							
Birmingham	X	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Huntsville		X								
Mobile		X	X	X			C			
Montgomery		X					C			
Tuscaloosa		X								
ALASKA		X	X	X						
Anchorage								Y	Y	Y
Fairbanks								Y	Y	
Juneau								C	C	
Ketchikan								Y	Y	
ARIZONA		X	X	X						
Phoenix	X	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Tucson		X	X							
ARKANSAS		X	X	X						
Fayetteville (Washington County)		Y								
Fort Smith (Ark. and Okla.)		X	X	X						
Little Rock-North Little Rock	X	X	X	X	X	C–1	C–1			
Pine Bluff		X	X	X						
CALIFORNIA		X	X							
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	X	X	X		X*					
Bakersfield		X	X					U		U
Fresno		X	X			C				
Los Angeles-Long Beach	X	X	X		X*	C–1	C–1	U	U	U
Modesto-Turlock		X	X							
Oxnard-Ventura		X	X							
Sacramento		X	X			C				
Salinas-Monterey		X	X							
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	X	X	X		X					
San Diego	X	X	X		X	C	C	U	U	U
San Francisco-Oakland	X	X	X		X	C–2	C–2	U	U	U
San Jose	X	X	X		X					
Santa Barbara		X	X							
Santa Rosa		X	X							
Stockton		X	X							
Vallejo-Napa		X	X							
COLORADO		X	X	X						
Denver	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	U		U
CONNECTICUT		X	X	X						
Bridgeport		X	X							
Hartford		X	X	X			C	U		U
New Britain		X	X							
New Haven	X	X	X		X	C	C			
Stamford		X	X							
Waterbury	X	X	X		X					
DELAWARE		X	X	X						
Wilmington (Del., N.J., and Md.)		X	X	X			C			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		X								
Washington (D.C., Md., and Va.)	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U

See footnotes at end of table.

State and Area Data Available From Major BLS Programs [1]—Continued

State and area [2]	Area wage surveys	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls [3]	Hours and earnings [3]	Labor turnover [4]	Occupational wages—Metropolitan area studies [5]	Union wage scales [6]	Union wage scales—Seven major building trades, quarterly	Consumer expenditure studies [7]	Consumer price index [8]	Family budget (autumn 1966, spring 1967, and spring 1969)
FLORIDA		X	X	X						
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood		X	X	X						
Jacksonville	X	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Miami	X	X	X	X	X		C			
Orlando		X	X	X				U		U
Pensacola		X	X	X						
Tampa-St. Petersburg	X	X	X	X	X	C–1	C–1			
West Palm Beach		X	X	X						
GEORGIA		X	X	X						
Atlanta	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Augusta (Ga. and S.C.)		X								
Columbus (Ga. and Fla.)		X								
Macon		X								
Savannah	X	X	X		X		C			
HAWAII		X	X	X						
Honolulu		X	X					U	U	U
IDAHO		X	X	X						
Boise	X	X			X		C			
ILLINOIS		X	X							
Champaign-Urbana								U		U
Chicago	X	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Indiana SCA		X						U	U	U
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline (Iowa and Ill.)	X	X	X		X		C			
Peoria		X	X			C	C			
Rockford	X	X	X		X					
INDIANA		X	X	X						
Evansville (Ind. and Ky.)		X				C	C			
Fort Wayne		X								
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago		X								
Indianapolis	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	U		U
Muncie		X								
South Bend	X	X			X	C	C			
Terre Haute		X								
IOWA		X	X	X						
Cedar Rapids		X	X	X				U		U
Des Moines	X	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Dubuque		X	X							
Sioux City (Iowa and Nebr.)		X	X		X					
Waterloo	X	X	X							
KANSAS		X	X	X						
Topeka		X	X	X		C				
Wichita	X	X	X	X	X		C	U		U
KENTUCKY		X	X	X						
Lexington		X								
Louisville (Ky. and Ind.)	X	X	X	X	X	C	C			

See footnotes at end of table.

47

State and Area Data Available From Major BLS Programs [1]—Continued

State and area [2]	Area wage surveys	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls [3]	Hours and earnings [3]	Labor turnover [4]	Occupational wages—Metropolitan area studies [5]	Union wage scales [6]	Union wage scales—Seven major building trades, quarterly	Consumer expenditure studies [7]	Consumer price index [8]	Family budget (autumn 1966, spring 1967, and spring 1969)
LOUISIANA		X	X							
Baton Rouge		X	X					U		U
Lake Charles		X								
Monroe		X								
New Orleans	X	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Shreveport		X	X			C	C			
MAINE		X	X	X						
Lewiston-Auburn		X	X							
Portland	X	X	X	X	X		C	U		U
MARYLAND		X	X	X						
Baltimore	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
MASSACHUSETTS		X	X	X						
Boston	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Brockton		X	X							
Fall River (Mass. and R.I.)		X	X							
Lawrence-Haverhill (Mass. and N.H.)	X	X	X		X					
Lowell		X	X							
New Bedford		X	X							
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke (Mass. and Conn.)		X	X			C–1	C–1			
Worcester	X	X	X		X		C			
MICHIGAN		X	X	X						
Ann Arbor		X	X							
Battle Creek		Y	Y							
Bay City		X	X							
Detroit	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Flint		X	X							
Grand Rapids		X	X			C	C			
Jackson		X	X							
Kalamazoo		X	X							
Lansing		X	X				C			
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	X	X	X		X					
Saginaw		X	X							
MINNESOTA		X	X	X						
Duluth-Superior (Minn. and Wis.)		Y	Y				C–1			
Minneapolis-St. Paul	X	X	X	X	X	C	C–2	U	U	U
MISSISSIPPI		X	X							
Jackson	X	X	X	X	X	C	C			
MISSOURI		X	X	X						
Kansas City (Mo. and Kans.)	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
St. Joseph		X	X							
St. Louis (Mo. and Ill.)	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Springfield		X	X							
MONTANA		X	X	X						
Billings		X								
Butte							C			
Great Falls		X								

See footnotes at end of table.

State and Area Data Available From Major BLS Programs [1]—Continued

State and area [2]	Area wage surveys	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls [3]	Hours and earnings [3]	Labor turnover [4]	Occupational wages—Metropolitan area studies [5]	Union wage scales [6]	Union wage scales—Seven major building trades, quarterly	Consumer expenditure studies [7]	Consumer price index [8]	Family budget (autumn 1966, spring 1967, and spring 1969)
NEBRASKA		X	X	X						
Lincoln		X								
Omaha (Nebr. and Iowa)	X	X	X		X	C	C			
NEVADA		X	X	X						
Las Vegas		Y					C	U		
Reno		X								
NEW HAMPSHIRE		X	X	X						
Manchester	X	X	X		X		C			
NEW JERSEY		X	X							
Atlantic City		X	X							
Camden		Y	Y	Y						
Jersey City	X	X	X	X						
Newark	X	X	X	X	Y	C	C			
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	X	X	X	X	X			U		
Perth Amboy (Middlesex-Somerset Cos.)		Y	Y	Y						
Trenton	X	X	X	X	X	C	C			
NEW MEXICO		X	X							
Albuquerque	X	X	X		X	C	C			
Santa Fe							C			
NEW YORK		X	X	X						
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	X	X	X	X	X		C–1			
Binghamton (N.Y. and Pa.)	X	X	X	X						
Buffalo	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Elmira (Chemung County)		Y	Y	Y						
Monroe County		Y	Y	Y						
Nassau-Suffolk Counties		Y	Y	Y						
New York	X	C–X	C–X	C–X	C–X	C	C	U		
New York-Northeastern New Jersey SCA		X	X						U	U
Northeastern New Jersey								U		
Rochester	X	X	X	X		C	C			
Rockland County		Y	Y							
Syracuse	X	X	X	X		C	C			
Utica-Rome	X	X	X	X						
Westchester County		Y	Y	Y						
NORTH CAROLINA		X	X	X						
Asheville		X	X							
Charlotte	X	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Durham								U		U
Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point		X	X	X						
Raleigh	X	X	X		X		C			
NORTH DAKOTA		X	X	X						
Fargo-Moorhead (N. Dak. and Minn.)		X	X	X			C–1			

See footnotes at end of table.

State and Area Data Available From Major BLS Programs [1]—Continued

State and area [2]	Area wage surveys	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls [3]	Hours and earnings [3]	Labor turnover [4]	Occupational wages—Metropolitan area studies [5]	Union wage scales [6]	Union wage scales—Seven major building trades, quarterly	Consumer expenditure studies [7]	Consumer price index [8]	Family budget (autumn 1966, spring 1967, and spring 1969)
OHIO		X	X	X						
Akron	X	X	X	X	X					
Canton	X	X	X	X	X					
Cincinnati (Ohio, Ky. and Ind.)	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Cleveland	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Columbus	X	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Dayton	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	U		U
Toledo (Ohio and Mich.)	X	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Youngstown-Warren		X	X	X	X		C–1			
OKLAHOMA		X	X							
Oklahoma City	X	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Tulsa		X	X	X		C	C			
OREGON		X	X	X						
Eugene		X	X							
Portland (Oreg. and Wash.)	X	X	X	X	X	C	C		U	
Salem		X								
PENNSYLVANIA		X	X							
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton (Pa. and N.J.)	X	X	X	X	X					
Altoona		X	X	X						
Delaware Valley		Y	Y							
Erie		X	X	X		C	C			
Harrisburg		X	X	X						
Johnstown		X	X	X						
Lancaster		X	X	X				U		U
Philadelphia (Pa. and N.J.)	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Pittsburgh	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Reading		X	X	X			C			
Scranton	X	X	X	X	X	C	C		U	
Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton		X	X	X						
York	X	X	X	X	X		C			
RHODE ISLAND		X	X	X						
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick (R.I. and Mass.)		X	X	X	X	C–1	C–1			
SOUTH CAROLINA		X	X							
Charleston		X	X				C			
Columbia		X					C			
Greeville	X	X	X	X	X					
SOUTH DAKOTA		X	X	X						
Sioux Falls	X	X	X	X	X		C			
TENNESSEE		X	X							
Chattanooga (Tenn. and Ga.)	X	X	X		X		C			
Knoxville		Y	Y			C	C			
Memphis (Tenn. and Ark.)	X	X	X	X	X	C	C			
Nashville		X	X				C	U		U

See footnotes at end of table.

State and Area Data Available From Major BLS Programs [1]—Continued

State and area [2]	Area wage surveys	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls [3]	Hours and earnings [3]	Labor turnover [4]	Occupational wages—Metropolitan area studies [5]	Union wage scales [6]	Union wage scales—Seven major building trades, quarterly	Consumer expenditure studies [7]	Consumer price index [8]	Family budget (autumn 1966, spring 1967, and spring 1969)
TEXAS		X	X							
Amarillo		X	X							
Austin		X	X					U		U
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	X	X	X		X					
Corpus Christi		X	X							
Dallas	X	X	X		X	C	C	U	U	U
El Paso		X	X				C			
Fort Worth	X	X	X		X					
Galveston-Texas City		X	X							
Houston	X	X	X		X	C	C	U	U	U
Lubbock	X	X	X		X					
Midland	X									
Odessa	X				Y					
San Antonio	X	X	X		X	C	C			
Waco		X	X							
Wichita Falls		X	X							
UTAH		X	X	X						
Salt Lake City	X	Y	Y	Y	X	C	C			
VERMONT		X	X	X						
Burlington	X	Y	Y	Y	Y		C	C		
Springfield		Y	Y	Y						
VIRGINIA		X	X	X						
Lynchburg		X	X							
Newport News-Hampton	X	X								
Norfolk-Portsmouth		X	X		Y	C-1	C-1			
Northern Virginia	X	Y								
Richmond		X	X	X	X	C	C			
Roanoke		X	X							
WASHINGTON		X	X							
Seattle-Everett	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Spokane	X	X	X		X	C	C			
Tacoma		X	X							
WEST VIRGINIA		X	X							
Charleston	X	X	X	X	X		C			
Huntington-Ashland (W. Va., Ky. and Ohio)		X	X							
Wheeling (W. Va. and Ohio)		X	X							
WISCONSIN		X	X	X						
Green Bay	X	X	X		X			U		U
Kenosha		X	X							
La Crosse		X	X							
Madison		X	X			C	C			
Milwaukee	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Racine		X	X							
WYOMING		X	X	X						
Casper (Natrona County)		Y	Y							
Cheyenne (Laramie County)		Y	Y				C			

See footnotes at end of table.

——FOOTNOTES——

[1] Table shows the State and local areas for which data are available from the major BLS programs. The following programs not shown in the table also present area data:

Work Stoppages: Annual summary presents data by State and for each metropolitan area that had five or more work stoppages during the year.
Current Wage Developments: Area in which wage developments occur are identified, but no area totals or averages are presented.

For many programs, additional data are available from the Regional Offices or from Cooperating State Agencies. (See inside back cover for Regional Office addresses. Information on data available and addresses of State Agencies can be obtained from Regional Offices.)

[2] Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, unless otherwise indicated. Symbols in program columns indicate data are available as follows:

X—Entire area (State, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, or Standard Consolidated Area).

U—Urban part of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, or Standard Consolidated Area.

C—City only (For multicity areas, the C will be followed by a digit designating the number of separate cities for which data are available.)

Y—Any area other than a standard area but larger than central city.

*—(or bracket)—Two or more areas combined.

[3] State and area employment, classified by industry division, and gross weekly hours and earnings for production and related workers in manufacturing published monthly in *Employment and Earnings:*

——— annual averages in greater industry detail, in *Employment and Earnings, States and Areas.* Monthly estimates in detail available from Regional Offices and Cooperating State Agencies.

[4] Monthly labor turnover rates for manufacturing published in *Employment and Earnings.*
Monthly estimates, annual averages, and historical data available in greater detail from Regional Offices and Cooperating State Agencies.

[5] City wage indexes for selected occupations also included. Separate reports available for each area indicated; a list of cities for which more limited wage surveys are done may be obtained from Washington.

[6] Separate annual reports are available for each of four industries: Building trades, printing industry, local transit, and local trucking. Separate city listings available from Regional Offices.

[7] Survey data for most cities refer to 1960 and/or 1961; Anchorage and Fairbanks, Alaska, and Cincinnati, Ohio, 1959;Las Vegas, Nev., 1962; San Diego, Calif.; Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.; Houston, Tex.; and Milwaukee, Wis., 1963. Data also available for the following small cities: For 1960—Griffin, Ga.; LaSalle, Ill.; Reserve, La.; Niles, Mich.; Owatonna, Minn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Gallup, N. Mex; Kingston, N.Y.; Devils Lake, N. Dak.; Findlay, Ohio; Klamath Falls. Oreg.; Lewiston, Pa.; Union, S.C.; Cleveland, Tenn.; McAllen, Tex.; for 1961—Florence, Ala.; Eureka, Calif.; Sebring, Fla.; Logansport, Ind.; Manhattan, Kans.; Athol and Southbridge, Mass.; Crookston, Minn.; Millville, N. J.; Cambridge, Ohio; Mangum and Okmulgee, Okla.; Gainesville, Tex.; Orem, Utah; Martinsville, Va.; Menasha, Wis.

[8] All-items index and indexes for major groups and subgroups of items; food and fuel indexes monthly, other groups monthly in five largest cities, quarterly in others except for Fairbanks, Juneau, and Ketchikan, Alaska, which are annual for all items.

Index

	Page
Area Wage Surveys	18
Atomic energy manpower	6
Budgets, family	12
Collective bargaining agreements analysis	22
Compensation expenditures and payroll hours	20
Consumer expenditure survey	12
Consumer Price Index	10
Construction labor requirements	26
Current price analysis	12
Current Wage Developments	20
Earnings, hours and	21
Earnings distributions	18
Economic Growth, Division of	35
Economic growth projections	36
Economic studies, division of	35
Employee benefit plans	20
Employment, impact of economic changes on	7
Employment, nonagricultural	2
Employment, occupational	4
Employment, projections	6
Employment, scientific, professional, technical	18
Hours and earnings	4
Industrial prices and price indexes	10
Industrial relations	20
Industry—occupational employment matrix	6
Industry-sector price indexes	10
Injury rates (work injuries)-annual	32
Injury rates (work injuries)-atomic	32
Injuries, work, causes of	32
Insurance plans, employee-benefit	20
International labor comparisons	28
Job openings-labor turnover	4
Labor Developments Abroad	36
Labor force, current analysis	2
Labor force, studies	2
Labor Law and Practice in (individual foreign country)	36
Labor digest on foreign countries	36
Labor organizations in foreign countries	36
Labor turnover, job openings	4
Manpower and employment	1
Monthly Labor Review	vii
Occupational employment statistics	4
Occupational Outlook Handbook	6
Occupational Outlook Quarterly	6
Output per man-hour	26
Pension plans	20
Price and index number studies	12
Price research	12
Prices and Living Conditions Productivity, sector studies	12
Productivity, industry studies	26
Productivity, technology, and growth	25
Spot market prices, Tuesday index	10
State and area data available	39
Statistical methods used in BLS programs	1,9
Studies, General Economic and International, Division of	35
Studies, wage	20
Surveys, area	18
Surveys, industry	18
Surveys, PATC	18
Survey, urban employment	2
Technological trends	26
Union constitution provisions	22
Union wage scales	18
Unions, National and International. U.S. Directory	22
Unit labor costs	26
Wage Developments, current	20
Wage indexes	20
Wages and industrial relations	17
Wholesale price index	10
Work stoppages	22

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1971 O—422-391

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
REGIONAL OFFICES

Region I
1603-A Federal Building
Government Center
Boston, Mass. 02203
Phone: 223-6762 (Area Code 617)

Region II
341 Ninth Ave., Rm. 1025
New York, N.Y. 10001
Phone: 971-5405 (Area Code 212)

Region III
406 Penn Square Building
1317 Filbert St.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19107
Phone: 597-7796 (Area Code 215)

Region IV
Suite 540
1371 Peachtree St. NE.
Atlanta, Ga. 30309
Phone: 526-5418 (Area Code 404)

Region V
219 South Dearborn St.
Chicago, Ill. 60604
Phone: 353-7230 (Area Code 312)

Region VI
1100 Commerce St., Rm. 6B7
Dallas, Tex. 75202
Phone: 749-3516 (Area Code 214)

Regions VII and VIII
Federal Office Building
911 Walnut St., 10th Floor
Kansas City, Mo. 64106
Phone: 374-2481 (Area Code 816)

Regions IX and X
450 Golden Gate Ave.
Box 36017
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
Phone: 556-4678 (Area Code 415)

* Regions VII and VIII will be serviced by Kansas City.
** Regions IX and X will be serviced by San Francisco.